

SPORTS



In Moscow, the Central Army Club (USSR) played Kromikovsky (Bulgaria) for the Headball Cup Winners' Cup. CAC won 36-25.

Photo by Alexei Pyodov

TOURNAMENT AT THE OLIMPIYSKY COMPLETED

On the last day of the final tournament of the USSR water polo cup Almo-Ata Dynamo beat Moscow Dynamo 11-5. The second game of the day brought a surprise. Slate Moscow Uni-

versity drubbed the Central Navy Club 12-7. Despite their set-back the Central Navy Club snatched the cup, followed by Moscow University, Almo-Ata Dynamo and Moscow Dynamo in that order.



Alexander Kabakov, Central Navy Club's captain, in action.

Victory for Soviet water poloists

The second friendly match between the national water polo teams from the Soviet Union and Hungary which took place at the Olimpiyskiy complex's swimming pool ended in a victory for the Soviet team 6-5. Thus, the score in the matches between the world's two best teams held since 1952 has become equal, with each claiming 35 victories and 22 draws. The difference between the goals

scored and missed in the 92 matches is 464-481 in favour of the Soviet team.

Rugby match

The USSR rugby team was beaten 12-13 by Italy in a European Cup game in Aquila, Italy.

CHESS: MATCH CONTINUES—OLYMPIAD UNDER WAY

The men's world chess title match which commenced on September 10 still continues. Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov have spent over a hundred hours contesting to the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow. The triple world champion still leads 4-0 after 24 games.

Meanwhile Soviet Grandmasters are competing at the world

chess Olympiad in Saloniki, Greece, without Karpov and Kasparov. Participating are 98 men's and 52 women's teams, a record high number to date. Over a thousand entrants are involved, 5,000 fans will daily attend the Olympiad, for sure, and will be able to see simultaneously several hundred games, more precisely around 300. Altogether

over 4,000 will be played. The opening ceremony was held on November 16, and giving it was a concert of works by the famous Greek composer Nikos Theodorakis. The contest, based on the Swiss system in 11 rounds, started the following day and are expected to conclude on December 5.

Viktor BABIKOV chess observer

WIND OF CHANGE IN ICE HOCKEY

The 39th national top division ice hockey championship is following a surprise scenario. Now even the greatest pundit will refrain from forecasting its outcome. You see, only last season constant national champions, the Central Army Club, grabbed the title beforehand with 28 points ahead of runners-up Moscow Spartak.

Now CAC have already lost in 17 rounds eight points, which is quite unusual for them, and are in second place. Silver medalist Spartak is constantly losing ground and is in tenth place. They now run the risk of falling to get into the top eight bracket, which will contest the awards next year. The team's new coaches led by former distinguished Spartak player Vladimir Shadrin, have failed to help the team regain their shape.

On the other hand, Moscow

Dynamo, which placed only fourth last season, is now in the lead after the arrival of new senior coach Yuri Mosevich, who earlier was second to Viktor Tikhonov, CAC senior coach. Dynamo are four points ahead of second-placed CAC after 17 rounds.

Bronze medalist Khimik from the town of Voskresensk (near Moscow) are now in third place, and close behind run teams in a tight pack reflecting the keenness of the competition.

According to specialists, this situation in the national championship will have a positive effect on the performance of the national team, which did not do quite well in the Swedish and Canada cups. In December the team will enter the annual "Izvestia" Prize tournament in Moscow and the world championship in Prague next spring.

A RECORD

OF WOMAN CYCLIST

J. Longeaux of France has set a new world record in the women's 3 km standing start heat in an event in Paris. She registered her world title by clocking 3 min 49.646 sec, this improving by over six seconds the 3:55.83 record of Erika Salunga (USSR) set in September at the Rybinsk track.

Cyclist on a parachute

The American Jimmy Bayard has established probably the most curious record. A few weeks ago, he jumped from a plane flying at an altitude of 4,570 metres, using his jump a parachute and a bicycle. After his successful landing, some idle tongues say he was expected to be jumping from a height of five thousand metres in a car.



Moscow Spartak beat Tbilisi Dynamo 3-0 in a recent national football championship game in Moscow. Pictured: Spartak's third goal.

Photo by Yuri Tsvetkov

OF INTEREST

On a bike around the world

An English couple, Mopas and Richard English, who are going round the world on 650 cc Triumph motorbikes, have travelled

and tens of thousands of kilometres leaving behind Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and Australia. The newspaper "Japan Times" reports. Having ended their journey across Asia, they are going to America and in August 1983 they will finish their trip in their native city of Cambridge.



EDITORIAL BOARD

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MAN INFORMATION No. 41

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the results of the high level 39th CMEA Session held in Havana.

As stressed at the meeting, the session's work primarily concentrated on the implementation of decisions taken at the CMEA Economic Summit. The first results of the implementation of these decisions indicate their principal significance to furthering interaction of the fraternal states and concentrating their efforts on the main priority areas of economic cooperation.

Of great significance in this respect is the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-90, which constitutes a solid basis for the steady development of the economies of socialist states. The long-term measures approved at the session — on cooperation in fuel and raw material industries for the period ending 1990, and for a longer perspective, ensure a mutually profitable pooling of effort and funds of the CMEA member-countries in this area. Accelerated development of science and technology in fraternal countries will be promoted by a jointly formulated comprehensive programme for scientific and technological advancement. Of great importance are measures chartered at the session for improving the organization of CMEA work.

The Politbureau also heard a report by the Soviet delegation which attended the funeral of Indira Gandhi. It was stressed that the USSR sincerely sympathizes with the desire of the Indian people and their leadership to strengthen the unity and independence of the country and to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union has always been and will continue to be a reliable friend of India. It is determined to develop all areas of mutually profitable cooperation in the name of social progress and peace among peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated

Konstantin Chernenko has congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and wished the Romanian people every success in building a developed socialist society, a goal set by the country's 13th Party Congress.

The congress, just ended in Bucharest, approved the directives of the 13th Party Congress for socio-economic development of the country for 1985-1990 and guidelines up to the year 2000, as well as other documents. It also made changes in the Party Rules.

The congress elected 265 Central Committee members and 181 candidate members to the Central Committee.

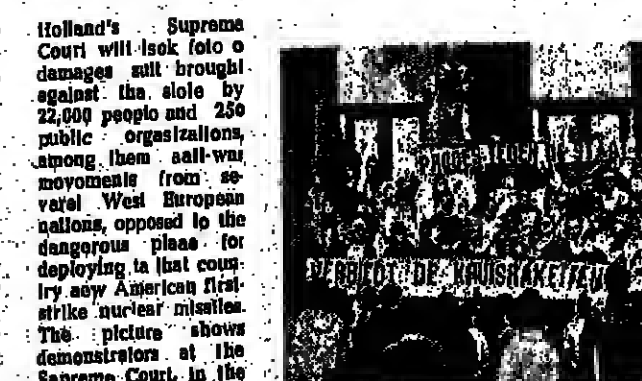
A Central Committee plenary meeting elected the Political Executive Committee consisting of 23 members and 25 candidate members, as well as the Secretariat.

FACTS AND EVENTS

○ The military laboratory, where the world's first atomic bomb was created early in the 40s, has been officially declared a "historical place" of the White Sands base of the Pentagon in the state of New Mexico.

SOVIET-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS

The Soviet Union and the United States of America have agreed to enter new talks for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the entire complex of issues concerned with nuclear and space weapons. In order to arrive at common understanding of the subject and aims of such talks, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Gromyko and the US Secretary of State George Shultz are to meet in Geneva on January 7-8, 1983.



Nehru prizes awarded



Some participants at the ceremony.

To the Soviet people, Jawaharlal Nehru personifies the image of a great India marching along the road of peace and progress, said Konstantin Chernenko in his message marking the 20th anniversary of the J. Nehru Foundation established by the magazine "Soviet Land", published in India on the basis of Novosti Press Agency articles. This year, the First Prizes of the foundation were awarded to a writer Godevari Parulekar, poet Subhash Mukhopadhyay, and the J. Nehru University in New Delhi. Attending the awarding ceremony was a delegation of Soviet workers in a culture including the writer Chingiz Aitmatov and poetess Rimma Kozakova.

PROFOUND GRATITUDE

The Indian people deeply express their gratitude to the Government of the USSR and the CPSU people for the firm support expressed in a message by Konstantin Chernenko to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. This is expressed in a recent letter by the society

To be named after Indira Gandhi

Taking into consideration the great contribution of Indira Gandhi in the cause of consolidating international peace and security of peoples, and to friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, the Soviet Government has decided to immortalize her memory in the Soviet Union. Among other things, a square (street) and a

"Friends of the Soviet Union". Indians will never forget that during the dark days in the republic, the USSR leadership voiced its solidarity with India and shared the sorrow and pain over the grievous loss which befell its people.

Indira Gandhi, the statement notes, was a great friend of the Soviet Union. Her government made a tremendous contribution to strengthening and consolidating Indian-Soviet friendship.

Soviet helicopters deliver supplies to drought victims in Ethiopia



Unloading another Soviet helicopter with food and basic necessities for drought victims in Ethiopia.

Photo AP-TASS

Addis Ababa. By organizing deliveries of food, medicines and water, party and government agencies in Ethiopia continue to give active assistance to people afflicted by the country's drought. Of much help to this exercise are vehicles sent to the Ethiopian Government by the Soviet Union. In a few days, Soviet planes and helicopters carried about 1,500 tonnes of food to the disaster areas. Evacuation of people from places vulnerable to constant drought has started.

Ethiopian party, government and public leaders as well as the mass media are stressing the significance of the international aid the Soviet Union and other socialist states are giving the country in its struggle to eliminate the aftermath of the natural disaster.

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MESSAGE FROM DOS SANTOS

Luanda. The People's Republic of Angola is a resolute champion of independence for Namibia and establishment of a lasting peace in the south of Africa, says J. E. dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola in his message to the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola, notes the message, has put forward a number of specific proposals which represent a platform for achievement of these goals through negotiations. These include a withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of Angola and restoration of complete control by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (PAPLA) over the country's border, commitment on the part of South Africa to respect Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council to grant independence to Namibia and to promote its implementation as well as a conclusion of an agreement on a ceasefire between the South African Republic and the West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO. Angola confirms its resolve to start, on agreement with Cuba, a withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola only after implementation of the United Nations' Resolution 435 has begun. Within the framework of the UN Security Council which is to act as a guarantor, an international agreement must be signed between Angola, Cuba, South Africa and SWAPO setting for the mutual commitments of the sides for granting independence to Namibia and arrangements to ensure the security and territorial integrity of Angola, as well as attainment of lasting peace in the south of Africa.



Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

THE AMERICAN TROJAN HORSE

London. Britain will withdraw from UNESCO by the end of 1985. It demands that the Organization be reorganized and is not, said Geoffrey Howe, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, speaking in Parliament, report about the intention of the Thatcher Cabinet to withdraw from UNESCO following a similar statement made by the United States administration has caused resolute condemnation among the progressive public in Britain, among the Commonwealth countries and Britain's EEC partners. Britain has been described as a Trojan Horse for

the United States by D. Anderson, a Labour spokesman on foreign affairs in Parliament who criticized this decision in the House of Commons. He described it as incompetent, and wrong, and an historical error. The intention to withdraw from UNESCO graphically demonstrated the pro-American orientation in the British foreign policy, he stressed.

A resolute opposition to the British decision has been expressed by the ambassadors of 41 Commonwealth countries who signed this issue.

Cheysson's serious apprehensions

Copenhagen. The French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, has pointed out the danger of the plans of the American administration to deploy nuclear weapons in outer space. The French Minister, who is on a one-day official visit to Denmark said in an address to members of the Danish Atlantic Association, that the view existing in the United States that the deployment of nuclear weapons in space will give the Americans advantages over the Soviet Union is a gross error. The Soviet Union has always taken reciprocal measures, he added.

SECRET PLAN

Bona. In the press release, "Internationale Politische Rundschau" of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, it is reported that the American Defense Department has a secret plan for American military occupation of Nicaragua. Under this plan, a division of the Marine Corps, a paratroop division, a light infantry brigade and a Ranger battalion will in 12 days

seize their beachheads on the Caribbean coast, seize the capital, occupy four major cities. In order to give a semblance of "legitimacy" to this action, it will be joined by military units of other states, with the main combat action being carried out by American troops. The complete plan will in 20 days be able to put a foothold on Nicaraguan soil.

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN AMMAN

Amman. In the Jordanian capital, the Palestinian National Council (the Palestinian parliament) is having its 17th session to discuss the situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and the tasks facing it at the present stage.

A number of organizations which form part of the PLO have refused to take part in the session believing that this is the wrong moment for its convocation.

Kuwait. Chairman of the Palestinian National Council, Khat

led al-Fahum, said in a interview to the Kuwait News Agency, KUNA, that he asked to attend the Amman session of the Palestinian National Council and pointed out that it is timing is wrong because of the absence of unity among the Palestinians. In order to have a proper session, it is necessary to carry out a broad dialogue between all the sections of the PLO, which would allow to overcome the danger of a split and to reach national unity in the future.

In case of 'emergency'

Tokyo. The newspaper "Akahata" describes as a programme for involving Japan into war the plan for joint combat operations by the American and Japanese armed forces which the country's Defense Department has handed over to the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. This top-secret document devised by the Japanese Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Command of the American troops stationed in Japan provides for specific measures towards practically joining the military machines of the two countries and complete combat interaction in the so-called emergency situations. By next spring, Washington and Tokyo intend to devise two more documents on

joint military operations in the Pacific region and in the entire Far East.

University and hospital as military zones

Damascus. A wave of protests is gaining momentum on the West Bank of the Jordan River which is occupied by Israeli forces reaching here in the cities of Ramallah, Nablus and Tulkarm, street demonstrations were staged by Palestinians in protest against another act of brutality perpetrated by Israeli soldiers, two days ago, in the student demonstrators at the University.

The Defense Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, has declared Biala University and a hospital in Ramallah closed military zones. They are cordoned off by troops, and foreign journalists are barred from their compounds. Israeli commando troops put on full alert have occupied key positions around the central city square and mounted reinforced posts at other parts of Ramallah.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S EMERGENCY MEASURES

Mexico City. The Mexican Government is taking emergency measures to cope with the consequences of a series of explosions of a kind of land mines, which it of the Mexican capital, which it of the worst disasters over the past few years. Five hundred people died and several hundred others were wounded and received burns in the disaster.

The authorities have earmarked 20 million dollars for housing ten thousand people from the suburbs left homeless. A special government programme provides for free medical and medical assistance to the victims.

The explosions and the fire were caused by a gas leak at a pumping station in the vicinity of Mexico City.

In New York, a demonstration was recently staged protesting against the Reagan administration's military policy which threatens Revolutionary Nicaragua with aggression responding to appeals by the "People's Anti-War Mobilization", hundreds of people marched through the city's central streets to Times Square, where a mass rally took place outside the Pentagon's flag post.



For the development of relations

Jakarta. The development of relations with the USSR and the countries of socialism is a specific manifestation of Indonesia's independent foreign policy, said an interview to the newspaper "Kompas" the Presidential spokesman on ideological matters, country's political leader Rusdiana Abidin. The Western states cannot satisfy the needs

of the development of the Indonesian economy, he stressed. In such a situation it is simply necessary to develop economic relations with the socialist countries, R. Abidin pointed out.

The Government in Indonesia has adopted, over the past few years, a whole number of measures on expansion of trade relations with the socialist countries.

Time, last month, the Indonesian Minister-Coordinator for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision, A. Wardana paid visits to the USSR and some other states of the socialist community in the course of which a number of trade protocols were signed. Indonesia has set up a commission to coordinate this trade with the Trade Minister R. Saleh at the level. The main aim of the above commission is to stimulate trade with the countries of socialism.

IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SECRECY

New York. As the Associated Press reported, preparations for a "Discovery" mission are being made in the US Defense Department have started in an atmosphere of top secrecy in Cape Canaveral, Florida. Initially it was planned that a mission of the Pentagon is to be fulfilled by the space shuttle Challenger whose launch was due on December 8, but during its return to the earth in the course of the failed

flight it was seriously damaged and the repair now conducted, as the agency put it, will last several weeks. Since the Pentagon attaches exceptionally great importance to the forthcoming launching, it was decided to give the "Discovery" an indefinite time to test its new missile with scientific aims.

For the first time journalists won't be allowed to listen to the conversations between the ground services and the crew of the spaceship.

ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON'S SCENARIO

Georgetown. The puppet authorities of the island of Grenada occupied by the Americans, having received the list of candidates for the 15 seats in the country's parliament, have completed their preparations for the holding of the so-called general elections on December 3.

According to a scenario written in Washington, the main draughtsmen during the forthcoming electoral farce called to give a "democratic face" to the regime which is held in place on the strength of their troops, will be two forces — a

knocked together by the invaders — the National Party and the Grenada United Labour Party led by the former Grenadian dictator Eric M. Gairy.

The magazine, "Caribbean Insight" reports that Gairy has on two occasions met American diplomats on Grenada with whom he discussed a programme and future tactics to be adopted by his party. The United States also maintains the National Party.

In this way, the results of the forthcoming elections are a foregone conclusion. Whoever wins, the people in office will be puppets obedient to the White House.

Will retribution come to 'Croatian Himmler'?

San Francisco. On orders from the Federal prosecutor, now criminal A. Artukovic responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of people in Yugoslavia during World War II was arrested.

For over 30 years this murderer nicknamed "Croatian Himmler" and "Balkan butcher" lived at his ease on his villa on the Californian coast.

That Artukovic had found refuge in the USA, transpired way back in 1954, and since then the Yugoslav Government has been seeking for his extradition. Right

until 1959 American authorities would not even reply to these demands and later started giving all manner of pretexts refusing to extradite the next criminal. Such a concern for Artukovic is explained by the fact that for a long time the CIA used him as an "expert on Eastern Europe". According to the NBC TV network the criminal had influential patrons in US Congress, too.

Even though Artukovic has been arrested and ought to be extradited to Yugoslavia as ruled by the authorities, the ABC TV network claims this still means nothing.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN CHINA

Peking. The Chinese Government intends to launch a campaign to wipe out illiteracy among peasants. Wang Yaowei, spokesman for the Ministry of Education in the People's Republic of China, said in an interview carried by the Chinese press recently.

He pointed out that the 1982 census of the population revealed

that 230 million people in China are either illiterate or only semiliterate. The main task of the forthcoming campaign is to eliminate illiteracy among 60 million completely illiterate people in the rural areas. They are people between 12 and 40 years of age. The campaign is to be completed by 1985.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WORDS RUN COUNTER TO DEEDS

In connection with the second testing of the ASAT anti-satellite system by the United States, A. Titovskiy writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA:

Much is being talked in Washington about alleged constructive changes mapped out in its approach to the problems of space weapons. But these words are not confirmed by deeds. The USA does not want to ban cosmic arms. It expects to gain military superiority through outer space, therefore it is in a hurry to launch a vast programme of developing such weapons — anti-satellite, anti-missile and so on. Thousands of millions of dollars are being allocated for these purposes. The Pentagon boss Caspar W. Weinberger, addressing a congress of directors of radio and TV companies, openly spoke in favour of the space arms race and his assistant Richard Perle pointed out that by hook or by crook the USA must modernize its space weapons.

Such is the viewpoint of the Pentagon and it actually determines the position of Washington on questions relating to the militarization of outer space.

SYRIA'S INTEREST

Commenting on Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon, Alexander Davin writes in IZVESTIA:

In view of obvious difficulties in the negotiations, and the vagueness of their prospects the press of the USA and Israel is writing quite a lot about Syria, her allegedly negative influence on the general situation in the region and on the nature of Lebanese-Israeli relations. But the facts disprove the way this problem is put.

To begin with, the increased attention of Syria to the events in Lebanon and around it cannot arouse surprise. Behind this attention and Syria's interests are historic, geographic and cultural-ethnic factors. Precisely these factors determine Syria's interest in having next to it an inviolably stable state belonging to the Arab world, a state whose government is capable of taking into consideration the interests and concerns of Syria.

Syria's special interest in Lebanese affairs is acknowledged by the Arab world. It is no mere chance that Syrian troops formed the backbone of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. And from the heart of the Arab League these troops stayed in Lebanon, when other countries withdrew their contingents. Damascus repeatedly pointed out that the stay of the Syrian troops in Lebanon was temporary and that the Lebanese problems could be settled only by reuniting the unity of that country, its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

SPRINGBOARD FOR INTERVENTION

US military aid to Pakistan has totalled 3,200 million dollars, writes Vsevolod Ovrinnikov in PRAVDA. Everything seems to indicate that it is regarded by the ruling circles of Islamabad as the main support helping the present regime to retain power. But US aims are not only to suppress opposition inside the country. The growing influx of arms turns Pakistan into a springboard for imperialist adventures in South-West and South Asia, in the Indian Ocean.

After the overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran and the revolution in Afghanistan, notes the author, the role of Pakistan in the strategy of Washington has enhanced still more. It has turned into a springboard for waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. It has become a strongpoint for the US Rapid Deployment Force to get in its sights the oil fields of the Persian Gulf and carry out the militarization of the Indian Ocean. It serves as the main link in the attempts to create an environment hostile to India in order to block her positive role in the international arena.

SEOUL DEMOCRACY

Seoul has been attempting in every way of late, writes D. Makarov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, to convince the world public that the times of terror have become a thing of the past and that certain "democratic changes" are taking place in the country. Thus, in the spring of 1984 it was announced with great pomp about the withdrawal of the police from colleges and universities and about a transfer of the functions of maintaining order among students to the administration of higher schools. Although "custodians of the law" did not go far and look their place at the gates of the colleges, this did not prevent Seoul and Washington from proclaiming, from the house-tops, a "considerable turn to democracy".

But the reactionary essence of the regime, relying on US military force — the army and mighty repressive machinery, has not changed at all, notes the author of the article. The people of South Korea are still in the atmosphere of terror, complete absence of rights, the tyranny of the authorities, the absence of elementary civil rights.

BRAZIL LAUNCHES ROCKET CARRIER

Brazilia. The Brazilians have successfully launched their first two-stage solid fuel rocket carrier Sonda-4 from the testing range of Barreira do Inferno in the north-east of the country. President Joao Figueiredo attended the launching.

The National Television reports that the rocket reached the height of 930 kilometres. Its successful testing, the report notes, has come as a result of 20 years of efforts by Brazilian scientists engaged in peaceful exploration of outer space.

In the late 60s, Brazil intends to launch its first satellite.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

Fighting hunger: radical solution needed

Today the attention of the world public is more than ever focussed to the problem of food shortages in many developing countries.

A tragic situation obtains in Africa, where a third of the population don't have enough food and millions of people go hungry or are on the brink of starving. As has been pointed out at the just ended session of the OAU Assembly, 27 states on the continent now totally depend on foreign food aid.

Urgent measures should be taken to avert the threat of starvation to death. There can be no two ways about it, and all obstructing factors should be eliminated. So one can only welcome both the decision of the session to create a pan-African fund for emergency aid to drought victims and the measures taken by other states and international organizations to assist in this respect. The country worst hit, Ethiopia, gets airlifted deliveries from the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, among which are food and medicines, basic necessities and equipment for

setting up water supply networks, high-powered cross-country vehicles and tractors.

Reports from Addis Ababa indicate that three-fourths of all the aid received in the country are delivered to distant areas by planes and helicopters donated by the USSR, pilots, drivers and other specialists from the USSR and other socialist nations are helping the local people minimize the ruinous effects of the natural calamity.

Some Western countries, too, give food aid to Africa — and the more they give the better, unless this entails mere attempts to use this humane aid for political ends. But these are evident, together with economic factors, they are more confirm the need to solve as urgently as possible not just the problem of food shortage but that of ensuring reliable food supply to all developing nations.

The principle of creating one's own basis through the development of agriculture is now recognized everywhere. But a freed for the worst prevailed, with few exceptions, in real life: per capita food production in the

"third world" is generally falling. Can this be changed? Certainly. And much could be done by way of international cooperation to eliminate both the effects and causes of the current agricultural production crisis in many developing countries.

There are examples of such cooperation. Lots of large-scale programmes for transforming agriculture are being carried out in these countries with assistance from socialist states, precisely from CMEA member-countries. Over a thousand such projects like land-improvement systems, grain and cattle farms, machine and tractor stations, veterinary centres and various research facilities have been or are being built with Soviet technical assistance alone.

Examples of such projects are the Aswan dam in Egypt (which for many years now has saved the nation from drought), a tractor-assembly plant recently commissioned in Ethiopia (which is laying the basis, according to estimates by Ethiopian specialists, for planned mechanization and agricultural production). There are also the programmes

drafted by Soviet specialists for tilling thousands of hectares of land in Peru, Syria, Angola, Mozambique, Iraq, Afghanistan and many other countries.

The USSR is currently assisting 36 "third world" countries to develop their agriculture. This aid alone has helped them increase their grain output by an average 8.5 million tonnes a year which is, incidentally, much more than is needed according to estimates by international organizations for assisting drought-stricken victims, to save millions of people facing such threat now, from starving to death.

All this provides an insight into the potential of international cooperation if conducted on the basis of goodwill devoid of self-seeking goals. This potential could still grow if just a fraction of the funds and human energy now expended on making weapons of destruction could be switched over to the elimination from our life of everything which subjects many people to suffering, including the liquidation of hunger and its causes, as proposed long ago by the socialist nations.

Naturally such problems cannot be solved overnight. In the meantime socialist countries continue to demonstrate not in words, but in deeds their solidarity with the people of developing nations hit by natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist community for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.



Round the Soviet Union

● A DIAMOND OF RARE BEAUTY AND SIZE — 71.55 CARATS — HAS BEEN FOUND IN YAKUTIA. It has been named Indira Gandhi and will soon be sent to the collection of the USSR Diamond Fund.

● A DESIRE FOR LONG-TERM COOPERATION HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR DEDICATED TO THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD POWER ENGINEERING BY THE YEAR 2000. It was organized in Moscow by the USSR Academy of Sciences in conjunction with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The Soviet scientists and DAPEC representatives exchanged views on a wide variety of issues.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PILOT FLOATING SEMISUBMERGED OFFSHORE OIL RIG HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE VYBORO SHIPYARD IN LENINGRAD REGION. This highly mechanized complex is designed for oil-shore oil and gas exploration at a depth of more than one hundred meters in northern seas.

Land Improvement in the Carpathians

Vast flooded meadows in the upper reaches of the Dniester River are turned into a zone of guaranteed harvest.

Construction work has started there on the Ukraine's biggest comprehensive land reclamation system. It will help increase fertile lands of about 30 collective and state farms by 33,000 hectares.

Designers of this system took into account both economic and ecological aspects. Bump and stable harvest of grain and fodder crops will be facilitated by a two-way regulation of water conditions in soil. Earth dykes along the shores of the capricious mountain river will protect recovered land from floods. A 55 million cu m water reservoir will become an accumulator of moisture in the droughty periods.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS AID ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Not long ago Moscow town planners mapped out future recreation zones in the capital's suburbs. They decided on where to build new sanatoriums and rest homes, children's kindergartens and pioneer camps. When the work was nearing completion, the architects saw space pictures and had to make considerable corrections in their draft. It turned out that some of the selected places were in zones polluted by industrial waste, writes the newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*.

The photographs taken from space give researchers not only data on environmental pollution, but also on other most complex processes caused by man's interference. One example is the lake of Koro Bogos Gol, "black mouth" is how local residents have long called a bay which greedily gulped Caspian water. By the mid-60s the level of the Caspian Sea decreased by 2.5 meters, and this affected the development of those branches of the economy that depended on the sea. A decision was taken to cut off from the sea some shallow areas in order to lessen evaporation. Builders rolled a solid dam to shut off the "black mouth". Such a decision, while beneficial to the sea, doomed the bay to dry up.

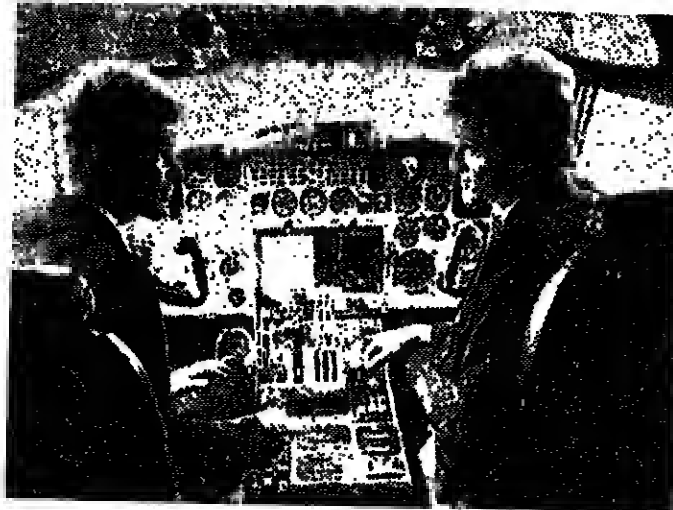
Scientists were assigned the task of forecasting when the bottom of the bay could become viable. The specialists who studied the bay using ground methods gave the forecast as between 15 to 25 years. A study of space photographs taken between definite intervals made it possible in 1980 to confidently claim that the bay would dry up completely in three years time. The forecast was brilliantly vindicated precisely in November, 1983, the last drops of water evaporated.

FLYERS PREPARED IN RIGA

This picture was taken at the Riga (capital of the Baltic Republic of Latvia) Institute of Civil Aviation.

Soviet planes and traffic control equipment are used today by civilian companies in socialist and many developing nations. Cooperation between CMEA member countries in this field is already traditional and provides, far in advance, joint training of pilots, technicians and traffic controllers for the participating countries.

The Civil Aviation Centre in Riga also serves this purpose. It has laboratories and classes, most of them specializing in various types of aircraft, radio, electronic and other equipment. In a word, it has all that is needed for advanced aviation training. The institute has been training specialists for the GDR aviation for the past seven years. Including the GDR airlines, far-reaching its consignments on the



Students of the GDR aviation school in Riga, Latvia, are working on a model of an aircraft engine.

ROBOTS HELP MINERS

Ariyon Beloserkovskiy, staff member of the Institute of Automation of cutting-loaders in Donetsk (the Ukraine), has been granted a patent for a robot to operate in a coal mine. The inventor has suggested an original manipulator whose working member is a pulse wire jet for crushing coal and loading it on the conveyor. The manipulator is remote-controlled by an operator. He looks after the machine on a TV display and gives the necessary commands.

In this way the last manual operations are being eliminated in the mechanized coal faces in the Donetsk basin, which already account for two-thirds of total coal output. The development and introduction into production of automatic equipment for cutting loaders without permanent presence of workers in the face is part and parcel of the "Coal" scientific and technical program carried out in the Donetsk basin.

An industrial experiment on unattended extraction of coal with use being made of mass-produced equipment has been successfully completed in a mine of Donetsk. The first hundreds of tonnes of coal have been extracted by means of the so-called frontal machine at the

Dobropolye mine. It is designed as the basis for a mining unit which can operate without the presence of miners at the place of digging. Such machines are now undergoing tests for fitness to mine medium-deep seams and for tunnelling according to a present programme.

KARAKUM FLEET

The main transport artery in the Karakum Desert is the Karakum Canal, a man-made river stretching westward along Turkmenia (in Soviet Central Asian republic) for 1,100 km.

Eight years are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new towns, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also plied by high-speed hydroplanes and comfortable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shiping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal-bed in the direction of south-west, to the subtropical area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

This proves once again, the paper notes, what accurate and delicate data specialists obtain by means of satellites.

COMPUTERS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

A laboratory of computing technology and microprocessors has been set up at the research Institute of school training equipment and technical means. Commencing on this, Ye. Smirnov, head of the laboratory, writes in *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* that the first steps made in the Soviet Union.

There are, for example, display classes of some production training centres. We have to work out, writes the author, demands for school mini- and microcomputers. The laboratory staff will also organize classes and laboratories where these computers will be used. What will distinguish these classes from others is that each pupil is expected to have machine to himself. This is also what differentiates them from the display system under which microcomputers are installed outside classrooms.

For the time being, commercial samples of computing technology are produced on a mass scale without looking into the specific features of schools. Studies into the effects of machines on the health of schoolchildren, as well as their psychological impact, will surely introduce some corrections into the development of these machines.

The introduction of microprocessors in the training process is something new. It will inevitably call for training new specialists. Applied programmes will be worked out by a teacher with programming skills or a programmer with teacher training background.

Currently we are mainly relying on these two options, microprocessors. We will be able to know the difficulties we shall have to deal with in the process of large-scale introduction of school computers.

A good guarantee for successful work in this field is that live more such laboratories are simultaneously being set up in the country, notes the author.

DISCOVERIES BY MOSCOW ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The results of this season's work of Moscow archaeologists are described by the newspaper, *VZGLYADY MOSKVA*. They have succeeded in opening up new pages in the history of Suzdal, an ancient city and a gem of Russia's Golden Ring of old cities. It has been established that Suzdal existed in the 10th century. The age of the city, as compared with chronicle sources, is thus over one thousand years.

Continuing excavations in the Kremlin fortress in Suzdal, the scholars revealed the original area of the city which occupied a hectare and a half of land. It has been decided to preserve the excavation site and to build a pavilion over it. Visitors will be able to see all the cultural layers and to follow the various periods in its history.

The archaeologists who worked in the Kalinin Region made a most exciting discovery. They found a letter on a birch bark, the first ever to be found in the land of ancient Tver, as Kalinin was known in those days. Excavations were also carried out in the lower reaches of the Volga River. This summer, a surprising discovery was made of a burial site of a leader of one of the nomadic Scythian tribes, the only one found in the Kalinin Lowland so far. The archaeological discovery of a primitive weapons, rare silver and gold decorations, royal signet rings made of chalcedony and an Iranian silver vase.

Moscow archaeologists have been working beyond the Polar Circle for seven years running. Excavations have never been carried out of such high latitudes before. Here, they found numerous traces of land development around the Arctic Ocean by Russian pioneers (southern dwellers).

New tractor plant

A decision has been passed on building a major integrated plant for the production of agricultural tractors in Elabga, a city not far from the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers to the territory of the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

The designers have called their tractor a machine of the 21st century. And the reason is not only because this economical and highly modern model is destined to have long life.

In all advanced countries and scientists get worried since the excessive compaction and grinding of soil under the wheels and caterpillars of heavy tractors may lead to mortification of soil. Therefore, this 21st-century tractor must be, as experts put it, a "terephille", i.e. take care of soil.

One of the main design features of the 150 hp all-purpose tractor-cultivator, to be produced at the Kama plant, is that it will be able to operate with several mounted implements at a time and fulfil up to three operations at a go about the field. And the less the number of operations the less soil compaction.

The tractor made in Elabga will be tested late in the 80s.

HYDROELECTRIC STATION

The Teriberkaya hydropower station, the country's northernmost, new unit construction, has generated current.

The new station is the fifth built on the small rivers of the Kola Peninsula (north-west of the European USSR). Its task is to take over load at rush hours to raise the effectiveness of the electric power system on the peninsula. Besides, it will become a base for a new advance deep into the polar tundra where rich reserves of valuable raw materials have been discovered.

The planned development of the hydroresources of numerous small rivers on the Kola Peninsula, small hydropower stations combined with the Kola atomic power station have created favourable conditions for intensive development of many energy-consuming industries in that area.

Indira Gandhi's books published in the USSR

A collection of speeches by Indira Gandhi — an outstanding statesman and public figure of India — is being prepared for publication by the Progress Publishers in Moscow. The book will include materials of the period between 1980 and 1984. They deal

with the present-day international situation and India's foreign policy. The book features prominently the development of Indian-Soviet relations which were described by Indira Gandhi as truly fruitful and serving the interests of the people of

India and the Soviet Union, as well as of universal peace. The collection of Indira Gandhi's speeches "India's Foreign Policy" which covers the period from 1980 to 1982 was brought out earlier.

Places to visit



Yury Konyonkov. "Self-portrait".

Yury is a special one for a museum of sculpture — Konyonkov. It was opened 50 years ago on Tverskaya Street in Moscow, and 45 days ago it reopened its doors. Everything is the same — the walls of wood, the curves of tree trunks, famous portraits in plaster and marble. But each of the sculptures is a new treat for the eye. The works on display demonstrate qualities of man, his character, his control over the future.

Yury's sculptures represent national experiences, ancient and modern, those with high cheekbones, calm and pensiveness of Gorky, some are "stuffed", like the wood-carved, others depict characters of the grandeur of inspiration, like the "Man of Bach". The works of the outstanding



Young Muscovites admiring the exhibition at the studio-museum.

sculptor reflect life in its diversity, great human passions, and sentiments. As before the museum is visited by people of various age-groups and professions to find points of contact with this amazing lofty art.

SPECIALIZED FIRMS INCORPORATED IN V/O NOVOEXPORT:

NOVOFORM Firm — exports secondary processable materials and production waste: waste paper, textile waste and waste of synthetic and chemical fibres, tarrous and non-tarrous metallurgical waste, petrochemical and oil-refining waste, plastic and polymer resin waste, rubber-containing waste, and other kinds of reprocessable materials and production waste of various industries of the USSR.

NOVOBALT Firm — exports peat and peat products, wooden articles for industrial and household use, gardening and orchard tools and implements, goods for amateur fishing and camping, pleasure and sport rowboats, canoes, model-making and do-it-yourself kits.

KOVRY Firm — exports and imports carpets and like articles.

SADKO Firm — exports and imports handicraft articles, ceramic porcelain items, bric-a-brac and antiques. Wholesale only.

V/O NOVOEXPORT
2, ul. Chekhova, 103008 Moscow, USSR.
Tel.: 411254 NOVOEX SU
411255 NOVOEX SU
Tel.: 299-88-48; 299-28-04; 299-28-58; 299-82-93.

VIEWPOINT

CMEA cooperation in public health

Valentin POKROVSKY, Director of the Central Epidemiology Research Institute of the USSR Public Health Ministry and Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

Thanks to the introduction of the latest achievements in biological sciences and technology, and worldwide efforts the past years have been marked by major advances in epidemiology — one of the most important fields of cooperation between medical workers of the CMEA countries. Smallpox, the one-time scourge for all peoples, has been eradicated throughout the world. Also many other infectious diseases are no longer experienced as mass epidemics. The situation is quite favourable in the socialist countries: of late, outbreaks of cholera, typhus and dysentery have become rarer here than in other parts of the world. For example, infections of measles in Czechoslovakia have reduced 300 times. Despite such encouraging results, infectious diseases still remain the main threat to mankind. The things become more complicated by the appearance of new diseases caused by the environmental changes and ecological violations in nature.

A number of diseases acquired "a second wind" of late. It was the procedure for scientists to assume that malaria had eradicated. Investigations have shown that its agents can produce immunity in any medicine and its carriers — mosquitoes — can adapt themselves to any insecticides. Nevertheless, scientists have not given up the quest for a stable anti-malaria vaccine.

Currently 35 research organizations in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia are engaged to investigate the problem of malaria under this number to a comprehensive programme for controlling infectious diseases in the context of scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of the CMEA Standing Committee on cooperation in public health. They have been put in charge of specific sections of the general problem. At the same time, the duties of international coordinators have been invested in the GDR Epidemiological Centre of State Inspection. Naturally, each country has concentrated its efforts on scientific trends which are of great interest for its national public health system.

Besides, there are many common problems, the solution of which is quite beneficial. For example, as a result of cooperation between Vietnamese, GDR, USSR and Czechoslovak scientists, "recommendations to control acute intestinal infections" were brought out this year. It contains some new methods for diagnosing and treating these diseases.

The joint work mainly embraces a synthesis of new preparations and tests of drugs, development of laboratory equipment and diagnostic instruments. And here too we are trying to avoid duplication. For example, as Czechoslovakia has started the production of high-quality sera, the GDR is intensively developing the method of studying microbe cells, including the so-called phages, while the USSR has developed an industrial method for determining anti-genes.

In the very near future we will embark on new form of cooperation — a "Provisional International Scientific Team" — expected to be set up in Vietnam. Its activity will be directed at controlling tropical malaria.

Science and technology

NO MORE COINS FOR TELEPHONES

A public phone which does not require the use of coins has been designed in a laboratory of the Leningrad Branch of the National Communications Research Institute.

The new phone has a slot which is not for coins, but for a small card for several conversations. At the end of each of them a hole is punched in the card. To converse for more than three minutes, one presses a special button which extends its time by another three. The button will make it possible to talk as long as unpunctured space remains on the card.

At present, the institute is working on a number of coinless phones, the best of which will be manufactured commercially.

NICKEL INSTEAD OF PRECIOUS METALS

Gold and silver plating is being successfully replaced by a nickel-phosphorus alloy which ensures the deposition of practically nonporous films with a thickness of one-millionth of a centimetre. Nickel-phosphorus alloys form a new direction which has been created in the Soviet Union in thin-film chemical technology, said head of the research, Professor Tengiz Elieperia, at an international conference of electrical chemical engineers in Georgia.

He said that, specifically, the technology of depositing the alloy on the inside of a ceramic vacuum chamber of elementary particles accelerators has been developed. A new method of metallization has been developed. It ensures excellent adhesion of the alloy even with the polished surfaces of glass, quartz and semiconductor. It is considerably simpler, takes less time and offers high quality of products.

DISCOVERY PROMPTED BY A SONG

The traces of Halley's comet leading into the depths of millennia, have been unexpectedly discovered in "dancers", Latvian folk songs. This discovery was made by I. Kleinsch, a lecturer at Riga Polytechnic.

The scholar's attention was arrested by the lines which say that the "Sun thrashed the Moon with a silvery broom". This gave rise to the suggestion that the bright poetical metaphor has recorded a true event.

In order to verify the hypothesis, at the request of the

OF INTEREST

One also has to be absolutely calm to catch a snake armed only with a hook, a butterfly net and a sack.

However, his wife, who is a brave and purposeful woman, was attracted by very dangerous and risky snake dance. Now a snake collector, she has no way worse than her husband, she has caught one hundred snakes which provide valuable raw material for medical preparations.

Nikolai and Vladimir work for the serpentarium of a state preserve where reptiles of more than thirty species are preserved. As a rule, the serpentarium keeps nearly four hundred snakes, from each of which fifty milligrammes of dry poison is obtained every year. In order to keep the reptiles reproducing, they are released after their poison is extracted.

WOMAN CATCHES SNAKES

Vladimir Babush is a well-known snake catcher in Turkmenia. He was amazed when his wife Nikolai brought home a gyurza snake, the first reptile she had caught all by herself. Gyurza is the most poisonous snake in the world.

He fear for his wife was understandable. Although in the past twenty years he had caught three thousand snakes, and knew all their habits well, he had been bitten seven times.

Vladimir believed that woman should not get into catching. A snake catcher sometimes has a walk 50 to 80 kilometres through the mountains on a hot day to catch a snake, or two.

Handwritten text in a box: "The end of the world is near"

